

WEATHER.

Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 65, at 2:30 p.m. yesterday; low, 60, at 3 a.m. today.
Full report on Page 11.

AUSTRIAN ARMIES TAKE NEW STAND AGAINST RUSSIANS

Have Fortified Extended Front Which Will Reach to Cracow, Says Vienna.

PURSUIT OF FOE GOES ON, PETROGRAD DECLARES

Gen. Rennenkampf Said to Have Stopped Germans in East Prussia.

KAISER'S MEN ADVANCING

Important Fortress of Osorec Objective—Czar's Forces, Numbering Millions, Declared to Be Moving to Front.

LONDON, September 19, 3:00 p.m.—Dispatches from Vienna state that the Austrians have fortified an extended new defensive front which will reach Cracow. Gen. Boverigz will command the right wing, with his center resting at Przemyśl; the center will be commanded by Gen. von Auffenberg, with Tarnow as his base, and the left wing will be commanded by Gen. Dankl, with the Germans supporting his extreme left.

The entire Russian left wing, under command of Gens. Ruzsky and Brusiloff, is expected momentarily to begin an attack. The initial assault is expected against Przemyśl.

Emphasize Defeat.

Reports from Russia emphasize the magnitude of the Austrian defeat. The number of cannon captured by the Russians is now placed at 1,000.

The following communication was issued by the chief of the Russian general staff:

"On the Austrian front the pursuit of the enemy continues. The Russians are approaching the defensive positions of Sienawa, Jaroslau and Przemyśl (Galicia)."

"On the front in Eastern Prussia the armies of Gen. Rennenkampf definitely stopped the offensive of the German movement of the Germans. At several points the Germans are falling back and shifting to new positions."

Berlin View of Campaign.

In regard to the eastern campaign the following official statement was issued in Berlin:

"The German eastern army continues its operations in Suwalki province, and is advancing against the Russian forces."

"Dispatches from Agram report that the victory over the Serbians was far greater than at first believed. The Serbians were completely routed and driven back across the Sava river. Many were drowned."

"The German eastern army continues its operations in the district about Suwalki, Russian Poland."

"The German army is now advancing on the fortress at Osorec, thirty-five kilometers (about thirty miles) south-west of Lyck (eastern Prussia), on the railroad between Lyck and Lithuania and Poland. This fortress guards the River Bober, which elsewhere cannot be crossed, owing to swamps, and forms a natural barrier before the advancing army."

Troops Moved From West.

The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says he learns from an authentic source that eight German army corps have left France and Belgium for the Russian front.

Reports received from Petrograd say that the Russian army has gained important successes over the Austrian rear guard. Convoys of two army corps with thirty guns and ammunition and 5,000 prisoners are said to have been captured. The whole of the Austro-Russian border between Yusevoff and Anapoli is reported to be overrun by Cossacks, who are leading the Russian advance.

Millions on Way to Front.

The Russian army now in Galicia will be left there to complete its work for according to a Rome dispatch, an army of 900,000 Russians is marching into central Poland, followed by another army of 2,000,000. This army is coming from more distant regions and will reach the front in October.

There already are said to be a million Russians in Galicia and a half million in East Prussia.

When the numbers are enormous, they are considered probably a fair estimate of what Russia now will have available for her war. It is said she will soon have 7,000,000 men on the move.

While continuing the offensive in Galicia, Russia is sending a third army to the East Prussian frontier, her army having been driven back by the Germans. This army, however, is said to be intact.

EASTERN RATE CASE REOPENED BY I. C. C.

Hearings on Applications of Railways for Increase to Begin October 19.

DECISION MADE FOR WEST ALSO UP FOR REVISION

Shippers' Organization to Continue Opposition to Demand for Higher Freight Charges.

The interstate commerce commission today decided to reopen the eastern advance rate case, and will begin hearings here October 19. A formal order to that effect was prepared.

The decision of the commission comes upon the recent application of the railroads, which was made after President Wilson had received a representative committee of railway presidents at the White House. How far that conference may have gone toward preparing the way for a reopening of the case is not known.

Another Concession Requested.

The railroads also asked the commission to modify its recent decision which granted increases west of Pittsburgh and denied all increases between the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard.

The railroads asked for a reopening, not upon the showing they made at the hearings prior to the decision, but upon conditions which the managers say have become apparent since.

Opposed by Shippers.

Shippers' organizations which fought the increases previously have given notice that they will oppose further advance on the rehearing.

The increases the railroads ask are identical with those which were denied. Although described as 5 per cent advances, the commission's recent decision declared some of them ranged as high as 35 per cent.

NOTES GERMAN REVERSES

Official Dispatch to French Embassy

Alleges Three Repulses by British.

Battle still in progress along the entire front from the River Oise to the River Aisne, where the Germans repulsed three attempts by the British and unsuccessful in an attack at Rheims, is reported in an official dispatch from the French embassy here today, as follows:

"The battle continues on the whole front from the River Oise to the River Aisne, where the Germans repulsed three attempts by the British and unsuccessful in an attack at Rheims, is reported in an official dispatch from the French embassy here today, as follows:

"At the left in the battle of the Oise we occupy Menarqueville, Cayleport and Cuts. On the heights to the north of the River Aisne we have advanced slightly in a few places. Three attacks attempted by the Germans against the English army have been checked at Troyon, between Soissons and Craonne."

Repulse Counter Attack.

"From Craonne to Rheims we have repulsed the counter attack executed during the night. The enemy tried, but has not succeeded in taking the offensive against Rheims."

"At the center from Rheims to the Argonne mountains the enemy is reorganizing his situation by important fortifications and taking an attitude more defensive. On the east of the Argonne and in the Woëvre valley the situation is unchanged."

"At the front in Lorraine and Vosges the enemy occupies positions definitely organized close to the frontier."

GERMAN DAY ONE OF PRAYER.

Wiegand Announces Societies Will Respect Wilson's Neutrality Wishes.

To comply strictly with the wishes of the President for close observance of a neutral attitude, members of the United German Societies in Washington have decided to forego the patriotic demonstrations planned in observance of German day, and the event this year is to be celebrated as a day of prayer.

For the same reason a large mass meeting planned by the German societies, with members of Congress as the principal speakers, has been canceled.

Announcement to this effect was made today by Martin Wiegand, president of the United German Societies, representing more than a score of organizations in the District. This plan is to be officially announced Tuesday evening at a meeting of the executive committee empowered several weeks ago at a meeting of the United German Societies to arrange observance of German day.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate.

The filibuster on the river and tonnage bill continued in the session which continued from last night.

House.

Met at noon.

Debate resumed on general land leasing bill.

UNION MONUMENT TO CAPITAL SAVERS

Survivors of 25th New York Cavalry See Regiment's Bravery Honored.

HISTORY OF THE COMMAND AND POEM ARE READ

Representative Griffin Makes Presentation Speech and Brig. Gen. Scott Accepts Shaft for Government.

More than fifty years after that July 11, 1864, when the 25th New York Cavalry put up a stubborn fight against superior forces to stop the onrush of the Confederate army into the National Capital, about twenty survivors gathered this afternoon and saw the nation, the state of New York and the District of Columbia pay tribute to them and their comrades in arms on the battle ground on which they fought. It was the unveiling and official presentation to the federal government of the monument erected by the state of New York to the gallant 25th at the Battle Ground cemetery on Georgia avenue.

State and federal government officials as well as members of the commissions which had charge of the construction of the monument took part in the exercises. The remnant of those who fought in the battles were there, and the program did not lack Confederate representatives. It was again the joining of the north and south, when Union and Confederate veterans clasped hands in tribute to bravery.

The monument was presented to the federal government on behalf of the state of New York, by Representative Daniel J. Griffin, representing Gov. Glynn, and, on behalf of the federal government, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., representing the Secretary of War, accepted it. It had been intended that Adj. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, National Guard of New York, should present the monument, but this morning W. V. Cox, chairman of the committee of arrangements, received a telegram announcing the inability of the general to be present.

The exercises opened with a selection by the 6th United States Cavalry Band. W. V. Cox, who presided over the exercises, then spoke briefly.

Mr. Cox's Remarks.

"I congratulate the members of the 25th New York Cavalry," said Mr. Cox, "for the part they played in the battle of July 11, 1864, and for the part they served honored by state and nation by the erection of this monument."

"It has taken many years of earnest work, and, for its completion, thanks are due to the many brave and faithful men of the 25th Cavalry, and to the many brave and faithful men of the 25th Cavalry, and to the many brave and faithful men of the 25th Cavalry."

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NO PLACE TO ALIGHT YET.

TORPEDO BOATS BOMBARD ANTIVARI, MONTENEGRIN PORT

Austrian Vessels Reported to Have Failed in Attempt to Destroy French Wireless Station.

Bombs Thrown in Barracks.

It is reported in Rome that the telegraph and telephone wires out of Pola, the great naval port and arsenal of Austria, situated on the Bay of Trieste, have been cut, and that bombs have been thrown into the barracks. Report has it also that mines have been discovered in the canal leading to the arsenal, which were not laid by the Austrian authorities.

The Zieten sailed from Australia for Southampton with 185 passengers, of whom 145 were British and some Americans. She was conveyed by the German cruiser Koenigsberg as far as the coast of Arabia. The Zieten then proceeded in a zigzag course to Mozambique and landed her passengers there, whence they were shipped on to Elmer Beia which arrived in Lourenco Marques.

Steamer Is Searched.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The Dutch

garrison succeeded in evacuating the town. The German forces marched in at 7 o'clock in the evening by the Porte de Mons and the Porte de France.

"The investment of the town began August 26 and the first shell fell on the 27th. The main attack was concentrated north and east of the town."

"For the Boussois, de Esarte and de Cerfontaine were completely destroyed by the heavy siege artillery."

"The town suffered severely from the bombardment which continued with great violence for twelve days. Over 1,000 shells fell in a single night near the railway station and the Rue de France was partially destroyed. The loss of life, however, was comparatively small."

"At noon, September 17 the white flag was hoisted on the church tower and trumpets sounded 'cease firing'; but the firing continued until 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

"Meantime, the greater part of the

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

A report from German army headquarters, made public in Berlin today, announced German and Austrian successes in all theaters of the war. It is declared a decisive attack is being made north of Noyon, in France; Beaumont has been stormed and 2,500 French have been captured; while counter attacks of the allies along the entire front have been repulsed easily.

In the east, it is asserted, the Germans continue their advance against the Russians, and the Serbians have been routed by the Austrians.

Unofficial advices from the German capital say that members of the general staff manifest implicit confidence in a favorable outcome of the fighting in France. Their armies are being reinforced and their lines of communication reformed, it is stated.

Dispatches from Vienna report officially that the Austrians and Germans in Galicia have formed a new defense line and are awaiting a Russian attack upon the strong fortress of Przemyśl, fifty miles west of Lemberg.

An official statement issued in Paris, at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, asserts that the Germans are strongly entrenching on the River Aisne and have been reinforced from Lorraine.

It is reported in London that the German right wing is slightly yielding.

Some observers estimate that the total casualties of the Germans and allies to date are in the neighborhood of 150,000.

It is officially announced from Tokyo that Japanese troops were landed yesterday at Laoshan bay. Laoshan is neutral territory, forty miles north of Tsingtau.

This is taking the financial resources of the government, as it is now spending 1,400,000 francs (\$280,000) daily on the army.

It is stated that Switzerland intends to ask for an indemnity at the end of the war, owing to the stoppage of manufactures and industries.

2,500 French prisoners captured. Attacks along the entire battle front are being easily repulsed.

"Many guns and prisoners have been captured, though the number is not yet available."

"The invasion of the Alpine region over the Vosges into the Breisch valley has been repulsed."

"The Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News Agency has forwarded

GERMANS' RIGHT WING SAID TO BE YIELDING IN TITANIC BATTLE

Exhausted Armies of Millions, in Water-Filled Trenches, Continue the Mighty Struggle.

LULL IN ARTILLERY DUEL; ALLIES ADMIT HUGE TASK

Berlin Reports Large Captures—Thousands of Men Reported Sacrificed on Both Sides, in Conflict on French Soil.

LONDON, September 19, 1 p.m.—The battle of the Aisne between the Germans and allies, now in its sixth day and beginning as a rear-guard action, has developed into the supreme conflict of the French campaign.

The latest official news sets forth that there has been a lull in the titanic artillery duel. This is taken to indicate that today's struggle may be marked by a tremendous advance of infantry, such as made the battlefield of the Marne a scene of indescribable horror and desolation.

If reliance can be placed on the British and French assertions that the right wing of the German armies which stretch across northeastern France is slowly yielding, then the battle of the Aisne seems likely to follow the course of the battle of the Marne, for there it was the German right which first fell back across the river.

BOTH DESIRE TO DRIVE WEDGE.

Along the 150-mile front, the rear of which is scarred with graves of thousands already sacrificed, two armies, comprising millions of men, rapidly approaching exhaustion and standing in trenches deep with water, await an opportunity to drive a wedge through the opposing lines and thus end the terrible strain which must last as long as Emperor William's troops hold their now strongly entrenched positions and as long as the allied forces can face the murderous hail of projectiles from the hidden batteries of their opponents.

Both the British and the French realize and admit that it will take almost a superhuman effort to win, the strength of the German position being emphasized in almost every dispatch from the front.

CHIEF HOPE OF THE ALLIES.

Those in London closely following the war base the chief hope of the allies in a possible development of the German right wing under Gen. von Kluck, who, heretofore, has shown himself a master of strategy. Renewed activity on the part of the allied cavalry and a significant movement of allied troops to the north and west of the German line of communication, together with a possible advance of fresh allied troops from the northwest through Amiens, give expression to these hopes.

Eyewitnesses and the surgeons testify to the paradox on the modern battlefield—the recurring frequency of hand-to-hand fighting which so many military men predicted was a thing of the past. Bayonet wounds and other cumulative evidence, however, show that the soldiers have been engaged in a death grip, during which they resorted to their side arms and in some cases to their hands.

SAYS GERMANS HAVE SUFFERED.

Another fact which stands out among the varied accounts of the hostilities is the utter prodigality with which the Germans throw forward man after man in close formation in an attempt to carry a position. The tremendous losses they have suffered seem not to have changed those tactics.

Burial of the dead on the battlefield goes on steadily. German prisoners are being forced to perform this task behind the allies' line, where thousands of their comrades lay after the French and British advance.

The official information bureau today gave out the following statement regarding the situation in France.

"The situation remains unchanged. A counter attack against the first division, delivered during the night, was driven back."

"The weather is bad and it is raining continuously."

The news from Berlin concerning the position of the German forces has a more confident ring. The admission has been made that the German army was short of ammunition, but this shortage has been rectified and supplies and reinforcements are being sent forward without trouble.

Official Statements.

The following official statement from the German headquarters in Berlin was issued today:

"It is reported that a decisive attack is being made by the 13th and 4th Army Corps and parts of other German divisions south of Noyon with loss."

"Beaumont has been stormed and

Conan Doyle Starts Sherlock Holmes Solving the Great American Mystery, "The Valley of Fear," in Tomorrow's Sunday Star Magazine